#### Business Nouces.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, With Stearns & Marvin's improvement, by the selectroned La Beile Powder-Priof Lock, with a bay-all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Instruction, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has consumed in one of them.

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any specialties and expect to be found nowhe e eise, formitiogether the largest stock of dee robe. SUMMER CLOTHING a

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GRANITE HALL .- The public will find at Granite Tall, No. 162 Fulumest, a very extensive stock of Summar and Pall Clotting. The gaments soid at this place are aumfactured under the specif E. Dergoot, and are warranted number of the best material, fashionable and cheep.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A new situstical instru-ment, combining the advantages of the Organ, Meiodogu a.A. Piano; the tone is rich, mellow, and powerful, and is well adepted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the nighest testimonisle from the profession, mateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Piano-Forts Ware Rooms of the Manufecturers. Price from GROVESTERN & TRUSLOW, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y

Ladies going to the watering-places must not Ladres going to the watering-places must not forget to take a go d supply of Boors and Shors. Materials lands Russens. So. They will be sure to want them, and the best place in New York to get them is at boat place in New York to get them is at the place in New York to get them is at the place in New York to get them is at the place in New York to get them is at the place in New York to get them is at the place in New York to get them.

Lyon's Kathatkon has become the standard properation for the Hair. It is acknowledged by all to be the floost tollet article ever prepared. It invigorates the Hair, promotes it are well as therecastly cleanes it for an annual and other impurities. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, or 25 cen's per bottle.

PIC-NIC PARTIES, SABBATH SCHOOLS, and all The DRU FARTIES, SABBATH SCHOOLS, and all sides as accidence or Societies, will find that an Excursion to Finalize by stramer faland City and Fiushing Railroad, will be cheeper, pleasenter, attended with less trouble and more satisfaction, than any other Excursion they can make A large and beaut ful Grove, near the Finaling Depot fitted up with seats, rabes, swings, platform &c. expressey for excursionate over the road, may be occupied gratis. Send an agent to view the strottly or apply to the Clerk of the steamer on board. See Flushing Railroad time table in The Tribune.

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PIANOS and MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city—besides 15 Second-tians Piance—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Piance to reat, and reat allowed an purchase, at H. WATERS'S. NO. 333 Broadway. Plants to d. repaired, polished, be zed and moved Cash paid for Second-hand Pianca. Music at reduced prices

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- In every possi-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The dry Eruptions s annown a to many aged pe sons, as well as Soils, Ring sorm cald Brad, Fever Sores, Bruises, and all external inflamme-tes, whether the result of accelent or of disease, heat rapidly ager the application of this OINTMENT.

The new and extensive BAZAAR of FANCE Goods and fovs, put opened at No 499 Broatesy by H. A. Rogers, who has recoved from his clienace, contain every variety of Ladies Far a tecticules, Jot Orna menta, Droaming Cases, Breabes, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Scope; also, the most complete assertment of Toys, Della, Cana &c. for the hastwoods and assumement of children, lately imported, and for H S. ROGERS, No 499 Broadway.

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POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

## New-Dork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of a conymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be sufficiented by the mane and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Wrongs of Kansas Officially Portrayed EPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INVES-GATIOS: Submitted on Tuesdey, the 1st inst., by the Hon-sors. Howard of Mich. and Sherman of Onio, with 2,500 ne of oridence, the fruit of three months' fathful labor in Ranna 40 cents.

Price per hundred 22 50

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Orders inclosing the cash are respectful y solicited, and the first filled.

GREELEY & McELRATH,

Tritune Office, New-York.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must he handed in before TEN o clock in the evening in order wa cure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 172,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Treaday of each week.

The Senate yesterday voted en masse upon nearly two hundred promotions and appointments in the Navy to fill the places made vacant by the Retiring Board. All were confirmed

In the House, the contested seat of Archer vs. Allen (VIIth District of Lineis) was the subject of debate. The majority of the Elections Committee give Mr Archer two majority; the minority give Mr. Allen one. No vote was taken.

A terrible affair occurred yesterday morning on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance from Philadelphia, by which from thirty to ferty I ves were lost The occurrence has a bad eok for the railroad, and seems to have been the result of singular recklessness. Full particulars are given in another portion of our paper. It is difficult to understand how such wholesale destruction of life could occur, principally by the burning of cars, and we forbest comment until we have more complete advices. The affair is the more painful from the fact that the sufferers were chiefly children, who were on a pleasure excursion.

Another dreadful catastropte comes from the West. The fine steamer Northern Indiana, while on ber vojage frem Buffalo to Toiedo, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning took fire and was burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that nearly forty lives were lost. The greater portion of the passengers were taken off by the steamer Missis-

We trust no one will fail to read, and ask his neighbors also to read, the letters we this day pub-

rating the proceedings at the meeting of the State Legislature and the People's Free-State Convention at Topeka on the 3d and 4th inst. We especially solicit a general perusal of the solemn declaration of the Free State Convention with respect to the course of events in Kansas, and the position of the Free-State party. If we should be beaten next November it can only be through a deplorable prevalence of ignorance with regard to events on that soil which is now the battle ground of Slavery and Freedom. The Buchsuan and Fillmore journals suppress the facts so far as possible. Not one of them published in the Free States maintains a regular correspondent in Kansas; not one of the n gives anything like a full and fair account of wast is transpiring in that oppressed Territory. Again we say, urge your neighbors to read and judge of the advices from Kansas given in this paper.

We have been under the impression that our City Government for 1856 was to cost us only the stug little sum of 8 x Millions. But last night the perfected tax bill was brought before the Sapervisors for confirmation, when the figures foot up Seven Millions seventy-five thousand four hundred and twenty-fire dollars. At the last election for nunicipal officers, not quite sixty thousand votes were cast; so toe tax levy may be set down at one hundred and eighteen dollars per year for each voter, and at nearly tuckee dollars per head for the entire population. Major Wood and Recorder Smi h, the political Damon and P, thias of the city, wished to put the report straight through, but they were not gratified, and the subject was postponed until Monday next

We do not know that the tax payers would take the trouble to look into the matter if the sum were seventy instead of seven milious. They have so long submitted to a heavy increase every year that they look upon the addition of a million or so as a matter of course. And as for change of officers, there is little to gain in that way, for each succeeding swarm is only more ravenous than its predecessors; and so the sufferers act upon the suggestion of the ra lroad conductor, who was threatened with discharge for embezzlement. "Look "here, Governor," said he; "I've been on the 'road three years; I've got good clothes, a gold watch, a fast horse, and a mistress. "Now the fellow you are going to put in "my place has got to get all these tnings "yet." Such logic was unauswerable, and the reque was kept in. And such is substantially the reasoning of the people when it is proposed to put new men in office; and from year to year the great mass of Corporation pensioners have been of one stripe -a set of men who always have lived and always will live off the people; who have reduced the science of living without work to a system, and through whose inflarace the expenses of m sgoverning the city have gone up to three times as much as strict honesty would require. Already there old soakers at the Treasury have cut and dried the arrangements for the November election, and the offices are apportioned among the faithful as confidently as if the victory had been won If Mr. Wood fails to get the nomination for Governor, he is to run again for Mayor; if otherwise, his bosem friend, Recorder Smith, is to be Mayor, a distirction without a difference. Money is wanted for electioneering purposes, and these men are for pushing through a report, with an extra million in it, without giving the people a chance even to know that such business is in hand.

The power of forbearance is sometimes exhausted Let the policical gamblers and loafers who hang around the City Hall p nder well the recent doings to San Francisco and cipter out if they can how much must be added to seven millious per annum to insure a revolution as sudden and as remor-eless as the one through which that city has just passed; and, as an element in the calculation, they may assume that of the seven millions now required one half is perquisites, pickings, and savtogs, in plain terms stolen by the conspiracy of office-holders and their frie de.

We see that the Italian newspapers give a new and alarming version of the recent the Breeches Question assumed at St. James's. These authentic chronicles inform their readers that the American Min ster, at the head of his Legation, and perhaps of all the Americans in London, made an attempt to carry the palace by storm in freck-coars, and upon being repulsed, retired con cremito tremendo-with vengotul mutter-ings terrible to hear! Now we think here is a theme for the next new opera. The American M nister would be represented by the First Tenor, of course; the unlucky West Point Professor would be shadowed forth by the baritone; while Sir Edward Cust, the stern Arbiter Elegantiarum, would growl out his rebuff from the deepest recreats of the chest of the primo basso. The chorus would naturally be made up of free and enlightened Americans with frock coass on their backs, round bats on their heads, cigars in their mouths, quids in their cheeks, and revolvers in their breast-pockets, who would support the shi ting passions of the chief characters with their sympathy, all spitting in uni-on at a particular wave of the conductor's baten, by way of vindicating their nationality. Nothing could be easier than the invention of the plot, and the con postion of the labretto. We would undertake it ourselves for a consideration sufficiently considerable.

Jesting apart, we are sorry that so distinguished man as Professor Mahau should have been put by his own madvertence, or the culpable in attention of the Min ster, in a situation which could not but have been awaward and embarrassing. Mr Dalias has not often an American so well worth presenting to Royalty as this eminent gentleman, and he migh at least bave taken the pains to give him the neces sary information as to the customs of the Court as to costume. Mr. Mahan, we see by the telegraphic dispatches from Halifax, has stated the fact that he took particular pains with his dress and thought he was all right. But a word of inquiry in any well-informed quarter would have told him that though a military dress is Court dress anywhere, t must be full military dress. It is evident from the explanation in The Times, the day after its savage strictures on the adventure appeared, that what he wore was his fatigue or working dress, which it would be improper to wear even at a private evening party. A round hat is no part of a full miti ary dress of any arm of any service. Had he been in tull ut iform the doors would have flown open before him, and all would have been on velvet.

We trink it would be well for our tain skinged county men on both sides of the water to consider that there is at least as much folly in objecting to particular costumes and customs in foreign countries, as in exacting them. It may be very stilly in Crowned Heads to require that all and singular who make their bows to them in their own bouses should do so in knee-breeches and with cocked ha a

have a right to do so, and it is quite as silly at least to object to the ceremony if the presentation be desired. Going to Court is not a matter of right, but of favor. The names of all persons wishing to be presented to the Queen of England, for example, must be furnished in advance for her pereral inspection, that she may object to any objectionable person. This her Majeste has done more than once, in the case of several ladies of reak who has made runaway matches, and in that of Lore Malden, the son of the Earl of Essex, who had been defen ant in a scandalous crim. con. case. These we happen to remember; undoubtedly there are many more besides. Generally, of course, no objection is made, and the persons wishing to be presented, who can find fit persons to present them, are admitted to the presence. Of course, the highest Lady in the land has the same right of demanding a particular contume on the part of those she thus complements as any other ady in Er gland has. And no really well-bred peran would knowingly try to erade it. We do not think that Secretary Marcy's protocols on the subject have done much toward raising our national character They smack rather of the tailor's board than of the Cabinet-of the goose tran of the eagle. Lord Chesterfield's maxim, that he is best dressed whose dress no rody would observe, applies as well to the dress worn at Courts as in society. That which will excite the least attention is the one that best satisfies personal dignity and selfrespect. And that is such a one as is ordinarily worn on such occasions.

The Express continues to publish letters asserting or insinuating that Col Fremont is not what he pro e-ses to be in religious faitt, and that, if not pow a Reman Catholic, he was so till very resently; yet, while doing this, it studiously conceals from its readers all knowledge of the fact that the Rev. J. W. French, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epophany in Washington City, has officially certified that Col. Fremout had his two eleest children publicly baptized in that Church eight years ago-that is, on the 15th of August. 1848-and has since had h s youngest two children publicly bastized in that Church-one in 1853, the other in 1855. Here are facts, names dates, all copied from the official records of the Protestant Episco pal Church, and which nobody pretends to contradict. Cas any body need any further refutation of the hear-say, tittle-tattle slang about "Jesuitism" which forms the staple of Filmore electimeering at present? Again we DARE The Express to print the Bev. Mr French's certificate. Print it or confess yourself a convicted fabricator!

-But The Express says we have slandered the daughter and wife of Mr. Fillmore! A baser comage villain never uttered. We stated, on the authority of a Buffalo triend whose name is at the service of any one emitted to ask for it, that M ss Fillmore received a good part of her education in a Catholic Seminary at Buffalo; but we uttered no word in her disparagement-just the contrary. So with regard to Mrs Filmore. A correspondent said that, being born a Powers she was probab y a Catholic, nearly all the Powers being trish Catto lies. But not one syllable injurious to the fair fan e of these estimable and now deceased women ever was or will be uttered through these columns. We simply cited them most respectfully in exposure of the base, pairry attempt to divert tae Presidential canvass now going forward from its proper issues by a false and frivolous clamor that

Col. Fremont is a Catholic. Once more: The Fillmore party expunged the Anti-Catholic test fr m its creed at the time of Filmore's nomination, in order to gain American Catholic votes in the South West, and now expects to carry Louisiana by such votes Is it not in prety business in now raising a cry of Catholic against Col. Fremont?

The letter of "A Southerner" ought to attract general attention at the North. We already k new it to be true that a very large proportion of the Southern People desire the success of the Anti-Nebraska cardidates in the pencing Presidential a free citizen may speak out his detestation of Slavery as freely at the South as he now can at the North. It has taken years of struggle and sacrifice o bring the North to this point, and it will take years more to produce a like healthy condition at the South; but the day will come, and will be greatly hastened by the election of Fremost and Dayton. The Southern friends of Free Labor want the moral support of a Free Kansas victory in the Union to enable them to speak as they thick, and live in the f ar of God rather than in that of the rowdy's Bowie-knife and builet. A Free-Soil triumph in the Union will enable the Washingtons. Jeffersons and Patrick Henrys of the South to write and speak of Slavery as their prototypes did throughout the aeroic age of our Republic. Will you not he'p them to gain this liberty?

### FROM WASHING TON.

Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15, 1856. The resolution to censure Keitt and Edmandson came up to-day and was lost, in consequence of a roling of the Speaker that the question could not be divided. Many de-ired to vote to censure Keitt but would not vote to consure Edmundson. A reconsideration was immediately moved by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and carried. That gentleman then offered an amendment to the resolution by substituting two in its place, thereby affording an opportunity to vote separately upon Keitt and Edmundson. The re-olution to censure Keitt was then passed by a Yea and Nay vote of 106 to 96. The Yes and Nay vote of 60 to 136. The preamble was then amended so as to conform to the resolu-

Mr. Keitt expressed a desire to speak, but preferred not to do so until to morrow. This request was assented to, and on motion of Mr. Campbell the House adjourned.

It is understood that Mr. Keitt did not suppose that he would be censured, and, therefore, had not put his resignation into the hands of the Governor South Carolina, and desired to postpone the making of the speech until to-morrow in order that he might telegraph his resignation so as to be able to say that it had been handed to the Gover-

The comparative vote in the House is changing in consequence of the crimes committed by the Administration party. Herbert, who killed Keating, will probably have to continue his quarters in jail and await another trial. Brooks has been declared unworthy to hold a seat and has resigned. Keitt will resign to-morrow, making the administration party three votes weaker in the House. Then Alen of Illinois will be unseated without any doubt, and the contestant in that case will be declared entitled to the seat, which will take nother vote from the Administration and give it to Freedom, making that party five votes weaker than they have been through the session.

To return to Mr. Herbert. By papers and pri-vate letters received here to-day from leading

which the Vigilance Committee is new trying to rid that State of. The news created considerable talk in the lobbins of the House to-day. In my letter under date of July 5 I announced the arrival of "a large detachment of Border Ruf-

figure" from Kansas, and said, "Cot Jackson of "Alabama commanded one of the companies on "the occasion of the sacking of Lawrence, and "afterward dependent of the sacking of Lawrence, and "afterward denounced the sack." The Colonel informs me that be is from Georgia, and did not con mand a company, but volunteered to go to Lawrence to aid in the service of any legal process that the United States Marshal might wish; that he oid not participate in the destruction of the hotel or presses. He informs me that he disapproves en-tirely of the outrages committed there, and so ex-pressed himself at the time. I learn also that he renlered efficient service to Mr. and Mrs. El-dricge of the Free-State Hotel. I state these thing in justice to Col. Jackson, and am glad to learn bat they are confirmed by the testimony of Free-State men.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856. The principal business done to-day was to hear Mr. Keitt's speech, which resulted in his resignstion It was more tame and less chivalrous than that of his disninguished colleague. He devoted most of his speech in defending South Carolina, and the gist of his conclusions was that the Revolutionary war was fought by the South. The North, and especially Massas busetts, had nothing whatever to do with it. nistorians have made a ustake and Keitt a discovery! The general impression was that he would make an onslaught upon Mr. Burlingsme. He only alluded to that the parliamentary line. He informed the House that for its individual opinion he cared nothing, but for its official opinion he did care. He should therefore resign bis place and appeal to his con-stituents. He stated that his resignation was in the tands of the Governor of South Carolina. When he closed, the galleries, which seemed to be packed for the occasion, applauded enthusiastically. The Speaker's bammer fell several times. out was not heard in the dir.

The Illinois election case was called as soon as Mr. Keitt finished his speech, and was ably opened by Mr. Washburn of Me. Chairman of the Committee on Election. Mr. Allen, the sitting member, defended his right to the seat, and contended that the contestant, Mr. Archer, could show no legal claim. Without finishing his speech, he stopped, stating that he was not well enough to go on to day and would finish to-morrow. An attempt was made by the Buchaneers to get Mr. Archer to speak, so that Mr. Alten could reply.
That didn't work, so the House adjourned.
Resolutions are drafted, and will be offered to-

morrow or next day, inquiring of the President by what authority the United States troops dissolved the Free State Legislature of Kansas on the 4th day of July, and what action, if any has been taken to prevent piracy on the Missouri River.

The Committee on Territories have two bills

framed, and will present them to the flouse in a few days. One provides for abolishing the Bogus Legislature and Laws of Kansas, and the other for further organizing the Territory under the Free-State Kansas bill, by providing for another census and another vote of the people of Kansas on the Topeka Constitution. There is no doubt, in the estimation of those with whom I have conversed, and who are just from Kansas, that it the bill will properly provide against invasion the majority of settlere will readopt that Constitution

Herbert, the alleged murderer of Keating, was walking on the avenue last evening, accompanied by two other persons. I understand the Marshal of the District keeps him like a fighting cock. What a convenient thing it is to be an "honorable" criminal with "eight dollars per day." Senstor Hamlin will not resign his place during

this Congress.

I learn that the dispatch which was received in the House on Monday stating that the Benton and Anti Benton candidates for Congress, in Mr. Oli-ver's district in Missouri, had declined in favor of that gertleman was bogus; at least Mr. Oliver informs me that he has had no official information of any such movement, and he ought to know. H.

#### THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

BORDER RUFFIANISM IN WASHINGTON. Special Dupared to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

In the House to-day resolutions of inquiry about the recent-outrages in Kansas, and piracy on the Missouri River were offered, but objection being made, they were refused a reading and withdrawn, one relating to the Territory of Polygam; Utah were presented, and no objection was

The Illinois Election case principally occupied the House to-day. Mr. Alles, the sitting member, closed his speech, and, of course, tainks he ought to remain. Mr. Norton of Itl nois made an able argument, bringing the mind of the House to an opposite conclusion. Mr. Harris of Maryland, Mr. Millson of Virginia, and Mr. Cadwaiader of Pennspirania, advocated the right of the sitting member.

The previous question was called, and the House adjourned.

To morrew Mr. Stephens of Georgia will defend the minority report, and Mr Archer, the contestant, defend his right Each of these gentlemen will occupy fifteen minutes time, when Mr. Washburn of Maine, from the Committee on Elections. will close up the case, and the vote will be taken. There is no doubt but that Atlen will be oussed,

and I think Archer will be declared entitled to the seat, yet others seem to doubt the result.

Last night the Democrats agreed in caucus to support Chapman as delegate for Nebraska. Mr. Fuller of Maine, when asked to-day to vote for Bennett, said he thought Bennett had the best chance, but as the caucus had agreed upon Chapman, he should go for him.

Your correspondent H., in a Washington letter published in THE TRIBUNE of the 8th inst., said Capt. Pate she wed the white feather. The Captain, through his friend, Cot. Jackson of Georgia, has labored very hard for the last four or five days to bring H. to say he would retract. But he (H) invariably refused, assert og each time that he had the proof, and if attacked for insisting would Yesterday he was called upon at his lodgings by

four or five men, headed by Pate, in true Border-Ruffian style, and after another demand to retract the charge of cowardice, and a refueal being given, Pate struck at him and ju-t grazed his face; and then, to save himself from the justant punishment, which he knew he deserved, he darted behind two of his friends.

Capt. Darling, doorkeeper of the House, and others, came to the rescue of H.; also Mr. Rogers, assistant deorkeeper, who was afterward the same day attacked and beaten and kicked by two of the same ruffians, because he rendered assistance to our correspondent. Such is chivalry in Washingten.

I am authorized by Gen. Wilson, who arrived here this evening, to say that the telegraph statement in this morning's New-York papers, from Pitteburgh, Pa., setting forth that he expressed to several persons his intention to support Mr. Johnston for Vice-President in preference to Mr. Dayneighbors also to reed, the letters we this day published for our special correspondent in Kansas, sar- under their arms, if not in full official dress; but shey recognized as one of the desperate gang of men procedure of thousands, he advocated the nominatoo, is unqualifiedly false. At Pittebergh, in the

tion of Fremont and Dayton made at Philadelphia. Gen. Wilson has just received a letter from Gov. Robinson and his fellow-prisoners in Kansas, upper date of July 5, urging up a the friends of Kansas to save that Territory from the curse of Toomba's bill.

Mr. Deitzler, one of the prisoners, adds in postscript the following: "The plan of Toombs, "if adopted, will entomb the cause of Freedom " in Kansas "

#### BURNING Of the Steamer Northern Indiana.

# THIRTY TO FORTY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 17, 1856. The steamer Northern Indians took fire about 11 o'clock this morning, while on her voyage to Toledo, and burned to the water's edge. Thirty to forty of

the passengers are reported as being lost. The following passengers and crew were taken off

by the steamer Mississippi: J. D. Redfield Jazesville; Wm H Cox, Ogdensburgh; A. Stockbridge, Hartford; Caroline Furner, Rowe, Me.; Bridget Glynn and 4 children, New York; Philo Durtee and Dr. Thos C. Moffat; Staten Island; Matthew Brown, Toledo; John J. Whitbeck and Jane Traver and child, Cleveland, Oswego County, Now-York; Ann George and Eli Ladeard, Engash Enigrants; Erzabeth Kortz, St. Pauls; E & F. Giles, Wercester; Cicero Fowier and wife, Tully, N. Y ; Jun. M. and Matthew Farrar Manchester, N. H.; Heary D. Lewis, Elmira; Azro Goff and wife, Erie; W. W. Nims and wife, Tully, N Y; Eliza J Shoemaker, Maumee City: Harnet A. Krays, England, and who pas let be: busba: d, father, mother and two children; Thomas Just, wife and six children, Brooklyn; Mary Atn Dasson and child, Scitland; S. H. Curtiss, owa: John W. Hallock, Long Island; Ann Preiffer, John Graves and wife, and Chas Graves, Buff do;

J. F. and Robert Stelker, Brockport, Belsy C Hill, Dexter, N. Y ; Thos. Dooley, sister and two children, Brooklyn; Henry Ackley and wife, Woodstock, N.B; Matthew Gibson, New-York; Samuel Emerson, Bur falo; Claus Haft, Illineis; J. W. Porter, Syracuse; Jos R Firz, Hartferd; Edward Browley, Jto. D. Helsey, Buffalo; James Quest, New York; James M. Brachury, Schenectady; S. Hartland, Nisgara County; D. A. Crawfoot, Tully, N. Y.; W. H. Thurstan, California; Joseph Twishell, Old Town, Me.; Dr. S. H. Carey und wife, Wisconstn and who have lest their son; C. Goodrich, Syracuse; Thes. Dennis, E mira; Jas H. Cele, Little Falls; Benj. Patte, Ogdensburgh; Eli Skaggs, St. Mary's, La : Josiah Stowell, Nathan Choate, F. W. Cliny, Michigen; Red Riley, Rochester; E. Moe, Wisconsin; J. A. Castle, Syracuse; Jas. McQuillon, Salem, Pa.; Eldridge Blanchard, Augusta, Me.; C. H Warner, Rochester; the Rev J. M. Presslin, Indiaua, and whose brother is drowned; C. T. Dudman, West Neecham, Mass.; John Ellsworth, Saratoga; Lewis Charleiers, Montreal; Milo Doty, Hartford; Lewis Wood, St Louis.

Capt. Pheatt, commander of the Northern Indiana. was not or board of her, being sick and confined to his room at Buffalo.

W. H. Wetmore, first officer; A Doleadon second; E. C Marsh, clerk; J Godwin, steward; Frank and John Farrar, first and second engineers; Phi ip Houghton, third engineer, and 38 others of the crew were There are 15 or 20 missing who were known to be

to beard, but it is supposed they were saved by the propeller Republic and a schoener that assisted in picking up the passengers.

A Committee appointed for the purpose, collected from the passengers of the Mississippi between \$209 and \$300 in aid of the passengers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to amend the act of 1842, so that it will, in addition to the prevention of the importation of indecent prints, paintings and transparencies, embrace statuettes and figures of similar tendencies.

The Herbert case is progressing slowly. Mr. Bradley, for the prisoner, opened a broadside on some new-papers, charging them with studied effort open-judice the case, and likewise condemned ind viduals for openly expressed or naures on the Court. The interest in this matter seems on the increase. The District Attorney is assisted by Mr. Preston of Baltimore.

The Secare confirmed to day, in addition to the two yesterday, one hundred and ninety-five appointments or prenotions in the Navy, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Four officers, since their nominations were made, have

Four officers, since their nominations were made, have died or resigned. The Senate acted on the nomina-

A Treasury Warrant was issued to day to Messa.

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Clover and Mather for \$200,000 awarded by the first Controller as indemnty for a breach of their contract by Postraster Campbell, in carrying the mail between Louisville and New-Orleads.

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, July 17, 1856.
Mr. TOOMBS introduced a joint resolution that the finding of the late Naval Board in the case of Lieut. Battlett was in violation of the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution, and is therefore utterly void and of no effect.
Mr. TOOMBS said he should call up this resolution

at a convenient opportunity.

The Senate then west into executive session on Navy appointments, and after confirming 195 of them, ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House esumed the consideration of the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Archer instead of Mr. Allen, the elected representative from the VIIth Congressional District of Illinois. The report of the majority of the Committee says that Mr. Archer was elected by two majority; and the minority of the Committee states that Mr. Allen was elected by ohe.
The subject was cebated, and the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT. CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Thursday, July 17, 1856, Ros Winals agt, the New-York and Eric Railroad Ross windle age, the New-Fork and Frie Railroad.
This important coles upon a patent for an improvement
on eight wheel-cars has resulted in a verdict for deferdants, after a trial of five weeks. The case was
conducted by C. W. Keller, Mr. Blatchford, and Mr.
Sewerd of New-York for the plaintiffs, and by Wm. Whiting of Boston, E. Stoughton and B. B. Eaton of New York and W. W. Hubbell of Philadelphis for detendants. The construction of the claim by the Court was such that the plaintiffs declined to proceed and take the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE. CINCINNATI Thursday, July 17, 1856.

Geo. F. Brown of Bo-ton, connected with Mudegan's Circus here, died of sun-stroke to-day. Several deaths occurred yesterday from the same cause.

Boston, Thursday, July 17, 1856. The Royal Mail steamship Niagara arrived here m Halifax at 11! o'clock this morning. Her mails will be dispatched over the New Haven route by the

ARRIVAL OF THE MIAGARA AT BOSTON.

train which is due in New York at about midnight. The for-ign papers contain nothing important addi tional to what was sent over the wires from Hal fax. The Times's city article or Friday evening, July 4

There has been a diminution of buoyancy in th English funds, and they consequently close at a decline of 1 per cent. The fact of a further amount of about £50,000 in good having been withdrawn from the Bank for the purchase of silver on the Continent, together with a report, believed to be premature, of a new Turkish loan of five per cent being about to be introduced at the price of 85, was among the influences which operated unfavorably."

> FROM BOSTON. BOSTON, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

The Boston Evening Ledger to day placed Fillmore and Doneison at the head of their editorial columns. and will support them in the coming election.

The weather to-day has been oppressively hot and

close, the thermometer standing at 94 dog. in the William, the slave, who secreted himself on b of the bark Growler, at Mobile, and secaped, four days fastened down in the hold, and when dis-ered was nearly dead for want of air, food and was

OLD LINE WHIG CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va. Thursday, July 17, 1856.
The Vingo a Old Line Whig State Couveation resembled at 10 o'clock this morning The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report. Spe were made by Mesers. Tevrett, Johnson, K lby, Speed and Carter-all in favor of Fillmore and Door for the reorganization of the Whig party. The Covention then edjourned till 5 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 p. m, and Mr. McFarland submitted the report of the Committee on McFarlard submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He said that the Committee were unsaimous in the opinion that the perpetuity and peace of the Union depend on the influence of the Whig party. The resolutions set forth that the condition of the country cals upon the Whig party to exert it power for the safety. I the Union; declare, in substance, that the Whigs of Virginia are free to solect among the candidates already nomicated, but in making a selection do not merge themselves into that party whose candicate they acopt but per serve distinctive principles; denomine the Republicans, declaring the priseasions of their candidate unfit to be considered in a national crotest; declare that the Democratic in nomineting Franklin Pierce caused all the agitation of the Slavery question, he having given, contrary to his pledges, constenance to agitation by disturbing for mere party enus, the compromises that long preserved peace, assert that the Democratic party have forfeited the confidence of conservative men, because, "by its admin istration," it has violated phedges, and committed flagrant abuses and biunders in the foreign policy; that no Whig can are biunders in the foreign policy; that no Whig can are biunders in the foreign policy; that no Whig can consistently support Mr. Burannau, urging, in addition to other objectione, that he sustains "squatter Soveregoty." and the absolute power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, and is responsible for the Slavery in the Territories, and is responsible for the most surable person for the Presidency, and recommend him to the nation, but disclain all intention of adopting the principles of the American party, and call upon their breth en to support him; propose a National Convention of Whigs to assemble in Baltimore on the third Wednescay of September, and invite all States to participate in it, and authorize the promote the organization of the party in the State.

The resolutions were adopted and the President of the Convention then adjourned with th R-solutions. He said that the Committee were unsel-

ment of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Fillmore, and the crowd repaired to Capital Square, where a number of speakers were heard.

#### FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Boston, Wednesday, July 15, 1856.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, as some colored men on Long Wharf were watching the bark

Growler (Captain Pilsbury, from Mobile) coming up the barbor, they saw a colored man jump overbeard and swim for the wharves. He was pursued by a boat, picked up, and carried foreibly back to the vessel. The spectators on Long Wharf, suspecting that he was a fugitive slave, ran to the well-known Anti-Slavery lawyers, John A. Andrew and Wm. L. Burt, who immediately obtained from George Metcalt of the Supreme Court a write the supreme Court a writer that the supreme court as well as the supreme court as t of habeas corpus, which was put into the hands of

an officer, who proceeded to search the Growler.

He found confined on board of her a stout, good-looking negro, about thirty-five years of age, who expressed a very deciced readiness to go Massachusetts. The captain of the vessel was absent—being in the city in consultation with the I nited States Marshal and District Attorney. The mate said he had no legal authority to detain him, and should make no resistance to the writ. The man was accordingly brought up to the oher iff 's office and kept there quietly until 3 o'clock, the bour assigned for the return of the writ. I went with a few others to see him while in the

Sherid's custody. He is an intelligent, resoluted blooking fellow, apparently overjoyed at finding himself in a Free State with a tolerable prospect of Freedom before him. He said that he had ecreted himself on board the vessel, and for four days and nights was without food or drink. When discovered by the captain he was put to work on board, and told that he should be taken back. At he first stiempt to confine him he leaped over-boarc. He answered, indifferently, to the names Joseph Williams and William Johnson.

At 3 p. m. he was carried to the court-room Court square was a ready througed with an ex-cited crowd, who, towever, showed no disposition to take bin, from the custody of the State authorities The Sheriff's return was read. Neither the captein nor the mate was present. The Judge at once said, "Let him be discharged."

A wild shout of exultation burst from the dense

multitude that thronged the court-room, and in the twinkling of an eye the slave was borne out, down stairs, into the street, placed in a carriage, and hurried away in the direction of Cambridge, the common refuge of the fugitives. The last I saw of him, balf an hour ago, he was turning the corner of Court street, with a thousand men around bim, to escort him past the United States

"A prominent Southern delegate to the late Cincinnati Convention has stated publicly in convensation that when he taxed John Van Buren with 'unacades' or the Slavery question, John replice that his Anti-Slavery demonstrations in 1846 were nothing but pieces of political management; and that now, if the Democratic party were to declare in favor of the recitablishment of Slavery in New-York, he would cordially vote for it. No drubt, whatever may have been the case in 1848, for once, in 1856, John told the truth."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I cut the above from your paper this morning, and beg leave to apprise you that there is not one word of truth in the statement it contains, so far as it relates to me.

Allow me to thank you for republishing the extracts from my speeches in 1848; and, while I deeply regret that you have been eight years in discovering their ferce and pertinence (during which the crisis has passed, and the freedom of all the territory acquired from Mexico been secured), yet they may serve a use-ful purpose if a similar emergency should hereafter

have copies of all my speeches; but, if you have not, I can loan you complete copies in the form of a bound volume, which I have preserved for my own gratificavotame, which I have preserved for my own graunca-tion and use. When you are quite through, and at your entire leisure, I would thank you to publish any line I have wratten, or syllable I nave uttered, retract-ing the arguments which find this late favor in your New York, July 17, 1856. J. VAN BUREN.

-Mr. Van Buren errs in assuming that we now for the first time admit the force and pertisence of bis arguments in favor of the policy and duty of excluding Slavery from the Federal Territories by positive act of Congress. We always admired bose arguments, and deeply regret that their author has not the virtue to live and die by them.

We do not know it to be true that "the crists has presed," even with regard to the Territories sequired by treaty from Mexico. We believe slaves are this day held and coerced to labor in Utah, and that there is danger of that Territory becoming a Slave State; and we know nothing to prevent New-Mexico following suit but the repugnauce of her Mexican population to Staveryrepugnance that was quite as strong when Mr. Van Buren demanded legislative prohibition as it new is.

Mr. Van Buren asks us to publish some line or syllable he has written "retracting" arguments in tavor of Stavery Probibition. We find such retraction in his d-claration in Tammany Hall, to an audies ce of enthusiastic Short Boys, that he could not afford to reglect his personal interests in order to devote himself to "watching negroes in Nebrosks." Friend and foe alike understood that declaration to mean just what he would now seem